

Wichita Daily Eagle

WHAT SHALL WE WEAR?

FASHIONS THAT ARE APPROVED
AT HOME AND ABROAD.

A French Bridal Toilet That Affords New Features, Including a Novel Draping of the Veil—Latest Styles in Imported Shoes.

The simple but exceedingly charming French toilet for a youthful bride, depicted in our cut, is worthy of special mention. Attention is called to the long veil artistically draped on the top of the head in a new style, which entirely displays the face of the wearer, meanwhile forming an ornament for the coiffure, where it is held in place with pearl and diamond pins, and a diadem of floral blossoms, which rests against the luxuriant tresses of the hair. The trained skirt is in white silk; the sleeves and draped corsier are in China crepe. The chemise with plaited neckband and short sleeves are in lace, as is the ruff. A tuft of orange blossoms is on the waist.



FRENCH BRIDAL TOILET.

A wedding gown made in London and recently seen was made of white satin and poplin, trimmed with lace. The court train of three yards and a half long, to be held by pages, was composed of the poplin, lined with satin, one corner turned up, and on this rested a large bunch of orange blossoms. The bodice, too, was of poplin, with the tight waistcoat of the same, and large upstanding lap-of-mutton sleeves of the same, matching the high Medici collar lined with lace. Across the front of the bodice came a drape of lace and a wreath of orange blossoms, which met a panel of lace on the one side, while the foot was bordered with a ruche of orange blossom.

Styles in Shoes.

Shoes to wear with summer dresses will be in all colors, yellow, green and black, the black of patent leather and the others of russet. The low heel is cast aside for those of one and one-third inches in height. New York shoemakers are getting out shoes with toes more than rounded—quite pointed in fact.



FASHIONABLE FRENCH SHOES.

Our illustration gives a good idea of the fashions prevailing in French shoes, which many American ladies will prefer. Following is a description in brief: Fig. 1, patent leather ornamented with black silk embroidery, and a rushing in black lace. Fig. 2, satin shoe, sparkling on the toes with crystal embroidery, and set off with a pinked out chignon in tufted ruffles, bow and long loops to match. Fig. 3, bride's shoes wrought with silver and pearls; ribbon loops over the straps. Fig. 4, tan or colored kid, enhanced with stripes of silk or jet embroidered and a plaited satin bow. Fig. 5, black velvet shoe, edged with jet or ribbons, large, small buckles, shine in the center of the two ribbon bows.

An Old Trimming Revived.

The old fashioned narrow silk fringe trims some of the season's toe gowns. It edges the entire front of the gown on both sides, and also the short skirts which form, in many gowns, the over sleeve, resembling a scarf passed under the arm, and gathered up high on the top of it. In this style an effective combination is a cinnamon silk gown and fringe, and scarfs, opening over a front, and short long sleeves of white, or an emerald green over pale salmon pink or gray.

The New Jerseys.

The jersey is developing some new features. On English jerseys the high collar is being adopted, not the Medici collar; that has gone. It is the Marie Antoinette now. The latter stands away from the neck, and doesn't give that choked appearance to the wearer that the Medici does. A blue jersey finished in this fashion also had sleeves which buttoned from the shoulder to the wrist. Tucks are also the ornament of jerseys now.

Fashion Echoes.

The smallest of flower trunks are now in order.

Crescent not a favorite material for

refined dresses in appliques. A yellow satin dress, called with a mustel had one of the popular sashes just below the neck. The shoulders and waist were high in the neck. Dress also are rapidly growing higher and wider.

The severely plain skirts are soon to be abolished. As dresses are worn now only about half the ordinary amount of stuff is required. Such economical fashions are not encouraged by dressmakers.

The polonaise is coming to the front. Some editions of it are pretty enough. An authority on fashions said the other day that nothing was more graceful than a princess polonaise on a slight figure.

The oldest designs are seen in jackets.

Many of the new mantles fit the figure almost as tightly as jackets.

The velvet sleeves to jackets have been taken up with such fervor that the fashion must itself outlive its own life. It is already degenerating into cheap velvet copies. The leading tailors are braiding some of their sleeves to match the colors, which have a very good effect.

ALL AROUND THE HOUSE.

Crowding Too Many Pretty Things Into the Drawing Room at One Time.

A prominent fault which a New York critic finds in the drawing rooms of that city is the too great profusion of furniture and bric-a-brac crowded into them. It trips you up on the floor, drops down at you from the chandelier and cornice, makes it dangerous to stretch your legs or move your elbows when you sit, and renders it impossible to find a bit of unoccupied wall big enough to hang a picture. It is a great pleasure, of course, to have lots of pretty things, but they need not all be on exhibition at once. One fashionable woman in this city, who can afford to buy almost anything that strikes her fancy, has a store room in her home filled with choice bric-a-brac and furniture. Every week a dozen or so of these precious treasures are brought out and arranged about the rooms, and as many others that have been on duty for a time are packed away again. Thus her parlor has always a certain expression about it, so to speak, widely different from the look of a bazaar, highly fashionable, but exceedingly unartful, that a too well filled room has.

How to Beat an Egg.

One person will take fifteen minutes to beat an egg to a froth and have it less light than another in five minutes. This is because, as Good Housekeeping explains, the one will beat fast, carrying the fork, but entangling very little air; the other will lift the fork, as it were, and throw it over the fork. This is the proper way and does the work in half the time. Acquire the habit of beating eggs, or, in fact, anything else, from the elbow, not using the whole arm. The forearm will be much less tired. The use of egg beaters has helped in beating for cakes, such a formidable task in our mothers' days, a very light one in ours, but for beating one egg a fork, even now, is often most convenient. Even with a beater, however, the best results are obtained by beating in a circular motion. For this leave the eggs in ice water or on ice for some time before using. It is not a good plan, however, to keep all your eggs on ice, because they then become so thoroughly chilled that in boiling them you cannot estimate the time required, and should they become frosted they are inferior for all purposes. In beating the whites of eggs a tiny pinch of salt will tend to facilitate the work.

Mayonnaise.

Fish or chicken mayonnaise is always a favorite dish at supper. Cold boiled cod will do very well removed from the bones and flaked; if cold chicken is used the flesh should be cut into small pieces. For the sauce break the yolks of three eggs into a basin and beat them, drop by drop, the contents of a half pint flask of salad oil, adding every now and again a teaspoonful of vinegar, best in a pinch of salt, a dash of cayenne pepper and a few chopped capers. Pile the fish or chicken in the center of the dishes, pour the sauce over and put out lettuce round and decorate prettily with chopped beet root and the hard yolks and whites of eggs.

Asparagus Cream Soup.

Take a bunch of asparagus and boil it till very tender; cut off the heads, press them through a sieve; put the tender stalks into a colander, and wash as much as you can of them through. Add a quart of sweet milk and a lump of butter, or half milk and half cream; season with pepper and salt; thicken a little with flour and water if desired; boil up and serve with dice of toast.

An English Tart.

To make an English tart a good sized, deep baking dish with an edge is needed, some pastry and fruit. The pastry may be the best cook can make, and the fruit any kind that is at hand—winter canned fruit or preserves. Almost any fruit will make a good tart—cherries, peaches, plums, apricots, green gooseberries, greengages, or a mixture of several kinds.

Creamed Apples.

One quart of apple sauce, one cupful each of sugar and cream, whites of two eggs beaten stiff.

Mix cream, sugar and whites of the eggs together and pour over the cold apple sauce. Bake, six minutes if the apple sauce is previously prepared.

A Novel Table Screen.

Screens in modern house furnishing are almost indispensable to divide the room from the front; to divide a cozy corner, to shut off the dining room from the parlor, to shield a couch or form a nook about a desk in the corner of the sitting room they are essential agents. The screen is one of the chief requisites of the unexpected, and the unexpected is desirable whenever it does not offend the eye. The screen is not at variance with the general scheme of decoration.

A Few Valuable Suggestions.

Copper, which is coming into use for the ornamentation of lamps and other decorative purposes, will look well for years, so the makers say, "if only washed with soap and water, and rubbed with a very soft, dry leather." Polishing pastes and powders are said to destroy the finish.

Ordinary furniture polish does not answer with old Chippendale. Wash it with a soft flannel wrapped out in oil and vinegar, or water and vinegar (not too much of the latter); rub it quite dry, and polish long and steadily with an old leather and a little raw linseed oil.

Mattings must be carefully attended to all the year round to obtain the best ad-

any special application. Never use soap; that is the great thing to remember. Sweep and brush it regularly, taking it up where it is possible, and rub it with a damp rag, or very dry, in salt and water. Used in moderation, this keeps the colors, and preserves the softness and pliability of the matting.

Steel fire irons and the like must be rubbed with fat, mutton suet, vasoline or vasoline oil, and wiped up in old rags and paper till wanted again.

PHYSIOLOGY AND HYGIENE.

An Invention for Placing Artificial Teeth in the Mouth Without a Plate.

A dentist now proposes to fix artificial teeth in the mouth with a bar of gold, which obviates the use of the plate that people complain of so much. The bar is a sort of bridge, and a quarter of an inch wide that spans the roof of the mouth. The dentist who showed the invention said that artificial gums made of porcelain were now more in vogue than those made of vulcanite. They could get porcelain a more natural color. As for artificial teeth, people regarded it almost as a sign of poverty not to replace an absent tooth, so popular has dentistry become in late years. Of course women are in the majority of the customers; not, however, for the sake of appearance, but because their teeth seem to get quicker than men's.

Remedies for Neuralgia.

Miss Parlor recommends in The Housewife two remedies for one who is suffering from neuralgia in the head. Put him in a warm bed. Make a bread very hot and cover it with several thicknesses of flannel. Fold a coarse, thick cloth and place it on the pillow. Lay the brick on this and wet thoroughly with rum. Rest the most painful part of the head or face on the brick and throw a blanket over the patient, covering the head. Keep covering this way until the pain ceases. When the blanket is removed, wipe the moisture from the head, face and neck, and then bathe in alcohol or rum, to prevent the taking of a cold.

Another remedy is to make salt very hot by stirring it over the fire in a frying pan; then pour it into a bag, which should be securely tied. Have the patient lie down and cover him well. Place the bag of hot salt on that part of the head or face where the pain is located. The salt will draw out the heat a long time. This method is much easier than the first, but it will not relieve one so quickly nor so thoroughly.

A Chiroprapist on Corns and Bunions.

An English chiroprapist advances the startling opinion that corns and bunions are hereditary. He doesn't think that there is as much difference between the size of the American and the English woman's foot as has been claimed. "But the Americans, you know, have their boots built to fit them much better." He takes out corns "for all sorts of people, from girls of fifteen to young swells and elderly people. Of course, elderly people form the majority. But there are four women to each man." It seems that among the worst sufferers from the feet are the ingrowing nails, which come from wearing shoes with pointed toes. Bunions, too, arise from the same cause, and these are mostly more costly to get rid of than corns.

The Cremation Idea.

When a man is bitten by the idea of cremation he becomes very strenuous in letting everybody know. Cremation seems to make people as enthusiastic as a new religion. A jeweler recently made for a customer a diamond ring while the customer was going to use as an ornament to his sideboard till it was required for graver purposes. The ring is made of the finest crystal glass, mounted in carved and molded silver. There are two shields on the silver cover, which are supported by heraldic lions. The ring itself will hold about as much ashes as will go into an ordinary sized round flat hat, that being the approximate quantity yielded by a cremated man.

One Thing and Another.

The sunniest among the rooms should be selected for habitual habitation, especially of children. Great sunlight should not be excluded to a great extent than necessary for the safety of the eyes.

The continued use of antipyretics is pronounced by an eminent foreign authority to have an injurious effect, securing repose at the expense of vital force.

To make white eyebrows a better color than black with frequent washing with strong black tea and let it dry on, says a writer on toilet matters.

SOCIAL ETIQUETTE.

A Fashionable Man's Comments on Trifles of Importance Among Society People.

Mr. Ward McAllister, prominent among New York's "four hundred," notes in The World some trifling social blunders which often give serious offense, because they are largely the result of thoughtlessness and frequently do not admit of satisfactory explanation. "It is an unusual thing, for example, to find a man or woman sending a note to an acquaintance or friend and addressing the envelope Mr. John Smith, instead of John Smith, Esq."

"It would be difficult to tell, perhaps, why it is so, but Mr. John Smith is felt to be a mean and derogatory way of subscribing the envelope, and it is a fashion never used by careful people. John Smith, Esq., is the accepted formula, and unless the envelope is addressed to a tradesman or a man in a distinctive position of life it is not even permissible to use Mr. Smith when the first name of the gentleman for whom the letter is intended is unknown. The proper formula in such a case is this: 'Mr. Smith, Esq.'"

"I state the practice in this matter as I would in any other matter, and do not pretend to explain or justify it."

"It is an unusual thing for writers to address correspondents as Dear Madam or Dear Sir, even when the name and the address of the correspondent are known. This is not allowable under any circumstances. If you have any acquaintance with Mr. Smith at all you are bound to address him as Mr. Dear Mr. Smith or simply Dear Mr. Smith. If you are really intimate with him, Dear Smith or My Dear Smith is permissible."

"The only case where the beginning of a note with Sir or Dear Sir is not indicative of a feeling of superiority on the part of the writer, and his desire to keep the correspondent at a social distance, is where the note is hostile in its character."

"I need scarcely say," continued Mr. McAllister, "that when a person is writing to somebody whom he does not know at all and has not known the only way to get around the difficulty continually presented in such cases is to put the letter in the third person and present the compliments of the writer to the correspondent and include the personal card. This also is a favorite mode for men and women to address people with whom they have business relations and no social relations whatever."

"You are truly the most formal and perfunctory way of introducing the signature. Yours Sincerely is coming into use in England to a certain extent, and of course will be taken up here. Faithfully Yours is also a formula which is securing some English endorsement, and that the long run means an American endorsement. The old form of Yours Obedient Servant, etc., has gone out altogether. Yours Respectfully is only used when addressing a man in an official position on a matter of first importance."

In 1879 it was impossible to work in the open fields.

YOUNG FOLKS COLUMN.

INSTRUCTIVE AND ENTERTAINING READING FOR GIRLS AND BOYS.

The Merry Month of May—The Roman Festival "Floralia"—The Ribbon and Flower Decked May Pole—Mayflowers of Different Nations.

May, sweet May, again is come, May, that frees the land from gloom; Children, children, up and see All her stores of joy; Sing ye, join the chorus gay! Hail the merry, merry May!

More than seven hundred years ago Earl Conrad, of Germany, wrote these merry lines. There are few lands in which the month of May has not been greeted with a joyful welcome. In Germany, so full of music, in cold Russia, and in sunny France, in Asia and America, boys and girls have hastened to the woods to gather the buds and blossoms and boughs for their May day sports.

May used to be called Florals month, because in that month floral games and merry-making were held in honor of Flora. Flora was supposed to be the goddess of flowers in old times, but of course we know that there was really no such being as she. The Roman people had



THE QUEEN OF THE MAY.

A festival called "Floralia," at which they decorated themselves with flowers in honor of Flora. In Germany—also in our own country—the Maypole is sought for in the woods and decked with ribbons and flowers. In olden times the people gathered branches and flowers to hang over the doors of their homes, singing, as they went, the old song:

We bring you a branch of May, And though it's not good and green, We brought it in the morning, Before the rising sun.

The lily of the valley is the May flower in Germany. In England the lily of the valley is called May lily; the lilac, May; the snowball, May rose, and the hawthorn, May bush. The trailing arbutus is the May flower of New England. In other parts of the United States the flowers that bloom in the joyful month of May are all called May flowers—Little Men and Women.

A Short Chapter on Clocks.

At a very early period in the world's history we find progress made in the measurement of long periods of time by observation of the stars. Thus time was early divided into years according to the motion of the sun among the constellations, into months according to the motion of the moon relatively to the sun's place in the heavens, and into days by the alternate light and darkness caused by the rising and setting of the sun. It was long, however, before any accurate measure was found for a division of the day itself.



THE CLOCK INVENTED IN 1579.

The earliest attempts in the direction of measurement of short periods of time seems to have led to the construction of the sundial. Also to the plan of running a given quantity of fine sand from one vessel to another. But these expedients were unsatisfactory, as was also the method said to be adopted by King Alfred, of noting the lapse of time by watching the shortening of a lighted candle. In the year 1579 we find that a rude kind of clock was invented and constructed by a man named "De Wyck," which was erected in a tower of the palace of Charles IX., king of France. It was simple in construction, and was probably the basis of all the time keeping machines in use during the sixteenth century. From that remote period onward the improvement in the working machinery of clocks was very gradual up to the present day, when the most minute clocks so keeps correct time has been fully attained.

Pine of American Manufacture.

The pins which first furnished the United States were made at Birmingham, and, though plentiful and cheap across the water, cost in this country directly after the war of 1812 \$1 per pound. Now that we have pin factories established throughout our own land, pins of American manufacture are very generally used, though not considered quite equal to those of English make. It has been estimated that the total weight of pins produced in the United States each week is ten tons. Fourteen pairs of hands are required to make a pin after the metal has been formed into wire.

Postal Registration.

All kinds of postal matter, except second class matter, can be registered at the rate of ten cents for each package, in addition to the regular rates of postage, to be fully prepaid by stamps. Each package must bear the name and address of the sender, and a receipt will be returned from the person to whom addressed. Mail matter can be registered at all postoffices in the United States. The postoffice department or its revenue is not by law responsible for the loss of any registered mail matter.

French Toys.

French toys have been rapidly making their way in the world since 1867. In that year only \$260,000 worth of them was sent abroad, while last year the total was \$2,500,000. England, the best customer, sent a seventh of the value, and then came the United States, Germany, Italy, Germany, Switzerland, Uruguay, New Granada, Turkey and Russia.

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ACT LIKE MAGIC ON A WEAK STOMACH. 25 CENTS A BOX. OF ALL DRUGGISTS.

THE CUNTIOTHY SHOP.

A Collection of Fugitive Facts and Out of the Ordinary Information. An account from Tomsk, describes the state of the Siberian prisons as something fearful, and gives the following figures, which speak for themselves: Tomsk, at the same time the central depot of Siberia. It possesses a prison which can accommodate 700 men, reckoning for each one 4.5 cubic feet of air. There is space for 400 healthy persons and 275 sick ones, but the number of exiles who arrived in Tomsk in 1880 was 10,184, of whom only 14,866 were transported further. In 1887 there arrived 14,377, in 1888, 15,014, and in 1889, up to September, over 12,000, of whom 13,322, 14,239 and 11,000 respectively were taken to the interior.

In 1880 the average daily number of prisoners was at least 1,315, in 1887, 1,130, and in 1888, 1,380. In some weeks these numbers increased in 1886 to 2,955, in 1887 to 2,755, and in 1888 even to 5,000 men. Among these the daily average on the sick list was, in 1886, 304; in 1887, 512 (not less than 45.7 per cent); and in 1888, 356—the majority suffering from typhoid fever. The official report says in a few words that for want of room hundreds of beds with patients suffering from serious maladies were placed in the open air, whilst the temperature was only six degrees Reaumur (45° Fahrenheit). The mortality was, of course, enormous. Between 800 and 400 exiles are buried yearly from the Tomsk prison.

"I Deny Death."

Here are some sayings of Robert Browning recorded by Mr. William Sharp in his life of the poet. "Death, death! It is this harping on death I despise so much," he remarked with emphasis of gesture as well as of speech—the inclined head and body, the right hand lightly placed upon the listener's knee, the abrupt change in the intonation of the voice, all so characteristic of him—"this idle and often cowardly as well as ignorant harping! Why should we not change, like everything else? In fiction, in poetry, in so much of both—French as well as English—and, I am told, in American art and literature, the shadow of death—call it what you will, despair, negation, indifference—is upon us. But what fools who talk thus! Why, imagine me, you know as well as I that death is life, just as our daily, our momentarily dying body is none the less alive and ever recasting new forces of existence. Without death, which is our cradle, our churchyard word for change, for growth, there could be no prolongation of that which we call life. Beware! It is foolish to argue upon such trifles. For myself, I deny death, and an end of everything. Never say of me that I am dead!"

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